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UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
ING SMILE—Arkansas Gov. Dale Bumpers, with his wife and daughter, greets Sen. William Fulbright after his victory in the Democratic primary over Sen. William Fulbright.

Arkansas Primaries

Bumpers Overcomes Fulbright Nearly 2 to 1

From Wire Dispatches

IDE ROCK, Ark., May 29.—Dale Bumpers defeated William Fulbright in his bid for re-election to a sixth term yesterday's Democratic primaries. With all 2,745 precincts reporting, the unofficial tally was:

Bumpers: 380,348, or 65

Fulbright: 203,125, or 35

At the race for the nomination for governor, former U.S.

David Pryor defeated for-

mer Sen. Morse, 73, wins

primary in come-

back bid. Page 3.

Gov. Orval Faubus and Lt.

Bob Riley,

unofficial returns:

Pryor: 297,470, or 51

Faubus: 194,362, or 33

Riley: 92,955, or 16 per-

Bumpers will face John's little-known cousin nominee in the November general election.

Democratic gubernatorial race will be opposed by Ken, former executive director of state Republican party.

Doom defeated Joseph West, controversial weekly news-

editor, in a Republican pri-

that attracted a small voter

ut.

Congressmen Unopposed

Arkansas' four congressmen—Wilbur Mills, Ray-

ton and Bill Alexander and

John Hammerschmidt

e unopposed for renomination.

The only major fight to

one of them was in the

district where Bill Clinton

David Stewart, who were

a field of four Demo-

will apparently meet in a

June 11 for the right to

against Rep. Hammerschmidt

member.

Fulbright said he was very

interested at Gov. Bumpers

in victory but was not

must be easily deceived."

he "because at no time did I

such an overwhelming ma-

for the governor."

he thinks his defeat

due in part to general dis-

fication with conditions in

ington.

is it somewhat a reflection

throw everybody out? that's

Washington, because they're

tied with Washington," he

in a TV interview. "I think

party that, I wouldn't want

anything away from the

ruler's success."

Bumpers Surprised

a victory party in Little

Gov. Bumpers told sup-

ers he, too, was surprised by

margin of his victory. He

brought it to hard work by

campaign workers.

want to express my deep

indebt to all of you," he said.

tarted out in 1970 working as

tely as I could for what I

saw the hopes and

aspirations of Arkansas."

Washington, when asked for

comment on primary elec-

s.

reputy Press Secretary Gerald

Trotter, however, said that Sen.

Fulbright has had a long and

distinguished career in public

United Press International

Sen. William Fulbright

AP

Sen. William Fulbright

In African Shantytowns

Blacks in Mozambique Savor New Liberty—Talk of Revolt

By Henry Kamm

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, May 29 (NYT).—About four-fifths of the half-million people of the capital of Mozambique live in black shantytowns from whose poverty the white minority shrinks. Curious and suspicious stares met a white visitor recently in Xipamanica—although a black friend accompanied him—and in every house he visited he was told that he was the first white man to do so.

Nonetheless, the once forbidden name of Frelimo, the Mozambique Liberation Front, came easily to people's lips. Many expressed approval of the guerrillas and their aims and voiced hope that they would soon govern an independent Mozambique.

"Just stand on the corner and ask everybody that passes—they will all say the same," said Ezebio Chianhade, a charcoal

Labor Party Gains Victory In Australia

CANBERRA, May 29 (AP).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today finally claimed positive victory in the general election of May 18.

Mailed ballots, which were honored up to 10 days after election day, delayed the final outcome.

Mr. Whitlam said his Labor government would have a comfortable working majority of five or seven seats in the House of Representatives and increased strength in the Senate.

With preferences being distributed now under Australia's complicated compulsory voting system, Mr. Whitlam's party has either 56 seats to 61 for the Liberal-Country party opposition, or 67 seats to 60. The final Senate count will not be determined for two weeks more but Labor could have 31 out of 60 seats there. It had 26 senators previously.

Earlier today, the opposition leader, Bill Snedden, congratulated Mr. Whitlam, but said that the Labor victory could not be presented as a clear-cut mandate from the electorate.

Mr. Snedden said: "The message is quite obvious—proceed with extreme caution. Mr. Whitlam now inherits his own economic mess. He must correct it."

However, in his address to the nation, Mr. Whitlam declared: "The thrust and clear meaning of your decision is beyond doubt. You have strongly reaffirmed our program of 1972."

Mr. Whitlam also said Parliament would be called together as soon as possible. His government will act quickly, he said, to gain passage of legislation, blocked by the old Senate, to provide for more equal electoral districting, to implement a compulsory health insurance scheme and to establish a petroleum and minerals authority.

He also said that his government will proceed with its promised policies of national compensation, national pensions and retirement plans, a modernized social welfare system, urban development, care and education of preschool children, the protection of resources and the promotion of Australian ownership of Australian properties. Mr. Whitlam made only brief reference to economic problems or inflation.

Mr. Chianhade, who owns a truck and proudly produced a bankbook showing savings of more than \$1,100, was exaggerating, because few persons appear to have shed their fears so completely. But he was reflecting the views of those who, like himself, have risen above the level of absolute poverty and have gained a measure of self-assurance.

A handful of friends who drifted into the yard in front of his tin-roofed hut, where he lives with his two wives and 12 children, were men of that class. In that hut beside the charcoal sacks they spoke with enthusiasm of Frelimo and with bitterness of Portugal and the Portuguese.

"Frelimo is African like my father," said the charcoal dealer. "The Portuguese came here to milk us." He continued. "They have been here for 500 years and have done nothing for us."

Four heads nodded in agreement. "Some Portuguese are friends of the blacks," said Xavier Bernardino, who works in a government print shop. "But generally they talk to black men like they talk to dogs."

Mr. Bernardino said that many white persons worked with him and that they made more money than he did.

"Many came to work here after I did, and I taught them their jobs," he said. "Now they earn more money than I do, and they don't work more than I do."

Across the road, on which white men drive by in cars without stopping, three women and many children sat or fidgeted around a charcoal fire watching a pot of cornmeal mush. Their men, all house servants in town, were at work, as they are every day, including Sundays, to earn little less than \$50 a month.

Mention of Frelimo stirred no enthusiasm. Nothing did. The oldest and most talkative of the young women said she did not care if the Portuguese stayed or went and she would be neither glad nor unhappy if Frelimo formed the government.

"A day on which we eat well is a good day," said a younger woman, translating a political question into terms that mattered to her.

A dock worker, who has just returned to work after a six-day strike that ended when the daily pay was raised from \$2.60 to \$4 for 12 hours, said he had never seen a black government and didn't know whether it was possible here.

But a 16-year-old youth said quietly that he thought a black government would make life better.

Lisbon Vows To Use Force

(Continued from Page 1) who arrived here yesterday for consultations with the government, was scheduled to return to London tonight or tomorrow to continue cease-fire negotiations with the Portuguese Guinean rebel movement.

Officials of both sides said that the talks were progressing well. Antonio de Almeida Santos, Portuguese overseas minister, said: "We will get an agreement."

Meanwhile, the government issued a warning that it would not tolerate a strike threatened by a small number of gasolinestation operators. It said: "If necessary, the stations will be kept open under direct control of military authorities."

Left-wing demonstrators and supporters of African liberation movements have begun imposing their own controls on the crowds attending their demonstrations. About 3,000 youths marched through central Lisbon yesterday to show support for the liberation movements. They were ordered by their officials to be calm and peaceful.

In the colonies, African guerrillas in northern Mozambique attacked convoys carrying supplies to the Cabo Bassa dam site and the isolated town of Vila Gouveia on the Rhodesian border.

Authorities there and in Angola have said that their units take "stern measures" against supporters of the guerrillas while fighting continues. Street demonstrations were banned in Angola to avoid the possibility of racial conflict, the government said.

In Portuguese Guinea, fighting was suspended for the duration of the London cease-fire talks between Portugal and the rebels.



BOMBING PROTEST—An estimated 15,000 persons gather in Rome at St. John in Lateran Square during general strike to protest the bombing that killed six in Brescia.

Italian Leftists Stage Raids on Rightists

(Continued from Page 1) game with Argentina and the Tour of Italy cycling race.

During his general audience, Pope Paul VI, a native of Brescia, expressed grief over the bombing "in this most beloved birthplace."

Four heads nodded in agreement.

"Some Portuguese are friends of the blacks," said Xavier Bernardino, who works in a government print shop. "But generally they talk to black men like they talk to dogs."

Elsewhere in the capital and

other major cities, leftist youths roamed the streets and attacked anyone and anything linked with rightist extremism.

In Naples, youths attacked five MSI offices with bricks and iron bars and battered police guards. While a battle raged outside, MSI workers barricaded themselves inside one building and sang patriotic songs.

One passerby was wounded by a gun shot.

In Milan, demonstrators estimated at nearly 1,000 in number threw firebombs into the headquarters of the MSI and wrecked several cars parked nearby.

Police used tear gas to disperse them.

Other groups hurled two firebombs at the Milan offices of the Spanish airline Iberia, shattering the windows and setting the furniture afire.

Some demonstrators also hurled Molotov cocktails at the headquarters in Rome of Premier Mariano Rumor's Christian Democrats.

The MSI is Italy's fourth-largest party, having received 2.8 million votes—or nearly 9 percent of the total—in the last national elections in 1972. The party has 82 of the 924 seats in parliament.

After Longest Kissinger Mission

Israel, Syria Reach Disengagement Pact

(Continued from Page 1) cease-fire line in a shorter time than the time provided in the Egyptian disengagement agreement.

The senior official described the long negotiations as the most complicated in which Mr. Kissinger had ever been involved. He said that the final break came earlier today when Mr. Kissinger reported back to the Israeli negotiation team from its 13th shuttle to Damascus.

The Israelis then approved the latest clarifications that Mr. Kissinger carried from his talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

The Israeli cabinet met this morning and asked for further, apparently minor, clarifications. Messages went back and forth between Jerusalem and Damascus through Mr. Kissinger during the day. He saw Mrs. Meir again for two hours in the early afternoon.

The senior American official said the agreement was a pivotal one in the Middle East. He noted that for the first time since Israel's independence Syria, a radical Arab state, had accepted a major agreement with Israel that could lead to further progress in the peace negotiations.

He said the Geneva peace conference now may be convened sometime in July.

Beyond that, he said, the agreement will strengthen moderate Arab forces in the area seeking accommodation through diplomatic means rather than war.

He said it is expected to greatly improve relations between the United States and Syria, broken since 1967, and make it "more respectable" for other Arab countries to deal with Washington.

The official said that the Soviet Union was helpful in the negotiations only in that Russia did not

try to obstruct Mr. Kissinger's efforts—a "non-negative influence" in the words of the official.

For Israel, the agreement was the last major act of Mrs. Meir and her caretaker government. A new government headed by Yitzhak Rabin is waiting for approval from the Knesset in the next few days.

For Egypt, it was a victory for

the leadership of President Sadat, who helped open the way for today's accord by signing the military disengagement agreement with Israel in January.

Finally, it was a resounding diplomatic victory for Mr. Kissinger after a grueling month in which hopes fluctuated several times and final success was assured only at the last moment.

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Comeback Bid at 73

orse Handily Wins mate Primary Race

AND, Ore., May 29 (AP).—Sen. Wayne Morse, in his attempt at '73, yes, on the Oregon Democratic nomination and in against Sen. Robert Hatfield.

Sen. Morse, one of the first in Congress to campaign against the war in Vietnam and a constant critic of what he called presidential usurpation of congressional powers, predicted victory over Sen. Packwood in November.

"If I'm sent back to the Senate, I'm going to pick up where I left off," he said, adding, "That's the worst news for Nixon that anyone could send to him."

With 1,986 of 2,514 precincts reporting, Mr. Morse had 104,085 votes, or 49.1 percent; Jason Hoe 33,935, or 39.4 percent; and two minor candidates had 11.5 percent.

Voting in Kentucky

In Kentucky, Republican Sen. Marlow Cook and Democratic Gov. Wendell Ford brushed aside token opponents in Senate primaries yesterday. Both expressed confidence for their November showdown.

"I will go to Washington to serve every Kentuckian," Gov. Ford, 49, said. "A return to personal government can be achieved as we tear down the barriers of federal isolationism."

Sen. Cook, 47, who is completing his first six-year Senate term, said he was "delighted" to pick up the challenge. "For a Republican it's always a close race in this Democratic state, but we have a good record coming through."

Other Oregon Voting

In Oregon's GOP gubernatorial primary, State Sen. Victor Atiyeh was a surprise victor over Secretary of State Clay Myers.

Former State Treasurer Robert Straub and State Sen. Betty Roberts led eight other candidates in the battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Gov. Tom McCall, a Republican, was barred under the state constitution from seeking a third consecutive term.

With 1,694 of 2,514 precincts reporting, Sen. Atiyeh had 89,066 votes, or 50.3 percent, in the GOP primary; Mr. Myers 48,665, or 33.2 percent, and three minor candidates, 5.9 percent. In the Democratic primary, Mr. Straub had 64,142 votes, or 39.8 percent; Sen. Roberts 59,584, or 30.9 percent; State Treasurer Jim Reiden 51,961, or 27.4 percent, and seven minor candidates, 7.9 percent.

News Analysis

Message in Nixon's Report: No Painless Cure to Inflation

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT).—The message between the lines of President Nixon's interim economic report to Congress yesterday was that the government has no quick or painless cure for inflation and that the public had better brace itself for a rough period of persistent inflation and a determined squeeze on non-defense spending.

Strangely, for an election year, the emphasis was on what Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, described as "fundamental old-time religion."

That means the orthodox, across-the-board, anti-inflation weapons—tight and costly credit and a nonmilitary budget so lean that nearly everyone shares the misery of what in other countries has been called a dose of austerity.

Authoritative sources confirmed that Mr. Nixon in recent days has expressed privately an enthusiasm for cutting the 1975 budget that he had not voiced even a few years ago. He was supported in that view by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal

Vatican Criticism
Seen Directed at
White House Aide

VATICAN CITY, May 29 (AP).—The Vatican newspaper, L'Oservatore Romano, yesterday criticized priests "trapped by the system." Jesuit sources described the article as relevant to the case of the Rev. John McLaughlin, the Jesuit on the White House staff.

The article criticized priests who "sidelined" their faith in order to work out a new place for the Roman Catholic Church in the world.

"The system," the newspaper said, "becomes a trap into which you fall, turning away from the Christianity which was your stimulus and original aim."

The article made no direct reference to Father McLaughlin, the Boston Jesuit who became embroiled in a controversy with his superior after he defended President Nixon's use of profanity in taped conversations.

The priest became a White House aide in 1971, as an expert in religious and social matters and on communications.

He still can pick up an ex-con and detain 48 hours. They cannot arrest

DEATH NOTICE
Death Albert E died on 1st May
at short illness in Amsterdam



REMEMBRANCE—Sen. Edward Kennedy places a rose on the grave of President Kennedy in Arlington Cemetery yesterday, the 57th anniversary of his birth.

Ford Says He Will Not Discuss Alleged Belittling by Nixon

By Marjorie Hunter

CHARLOTTE, N.C., May 29 (NYT).—Vice-President Ford declined comment here yesterday on a published report that President Nixon recently belittled Mr. Ford's qualifications to be

"I think any comment on that ought to come from the White House," Mr. Ford said in an impromptu news conference here. "I don't think under the circumstances I ought to make any observations."

The report, appearing in this week's issue of Newsweek magazine, stated:

"There are signs that President Nixon is considerably disengaged with Vice-President Ford. One straw in the wind came recently when former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York spent 90

minutes in the Oval Office with Nixon. Seated at his desk, the President asked Rockefeller contemptuously: 'Can you see Gerald Ford sitting in this chair?'

Complimentary Things

While declining comment on the report, Mr. Ford noted that Mr. Nixon had said some "fairly complimentary" things about him at the time Mr. Ford was chosen to be Vice-President last fall.

"I can only go back personally to the comments made at the time of my nomination and any modification of that, if any, ought to come from the White House," Mr. Ford said.

The Vice-President also sought to quell reports that relations between him and President Nixon have become strained.

"The President and I have had an excellent, personal, social political relationship and I see no change whatever despite what some have speculated," Mr. Ford said. "We are firm friends. I admire him."

Mr. Ford met with Mr. Nixon at a cabinet meeting in Washington yesterday. He said: "The President was very friendly and very complimentary in several instances."

A White House spokesman also has denied that relations between the President and Mr. Ford have become strained.

861 Abnormalities In 1973 Reported In U.S. A-Plants

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI).—A total of 861 "abnormal events" occurred at the nation's 42 nuclear-power plants last year, the Atomic Energy Commission reported yesterday.

None of the abnormalities resulted in health hazards, an AEC spokesman said. The events included loss of power because of storms, failures of electronic equipment and a variety of leaks.

A report summarizing the problems said that each of the plants operating by the end of the year had had at least one such event. The most at one plant, 65, occurred at the Browns Ferry Unit 1 Plant at Decatur, Ala.

More than half the problems were considered insignificant. Twelve of them involved the release of radioactivity above permissible limits beyond plant-site boundaries although the total amount of radioactivity released was within safety limits.

A spokesman said 11 of the releases of radioactivity, in the form of gaseous iodine-131, were related to leaks in the main cooling system of the Quad Cities Plant, operated at Cordova, Ill., by Commonwealth Edison and the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co.

The other release occurred at the Palisades Plant operated at South Haven, Mich., by Consumers Power Co., and was caused by a human error.

Two of the six other significant failures occurred at the Surry Plant at Gravel Neck, Va., two occurred at the Vermont Yankee Plant at Vernon, Vt., and one each was reported at the Indian Point Plant, Indian Point, N. Y., and the Nine Mile Point Plant at Scriba, N. Y.

Troublesome Aspects

Two aspects of yesterday's message were regarded in some quarters as troublesome. To some casual readers of economic news, there was a conflict between Mr. Nixon's reaffirmation of tight fiscal and credit policy and his declaration Saturday that "the world is behind us."

The reconciliation of these two statements, if one is required, lies in the fact that even with a slower rate of inflation as the year unfolds, the White House still expects the consumer price index to be rising at a rate "in the neighborhood of 7 percent" in the fourth quarter.

The other troubling aspect of the message was that it gave only passing mention to the more selective tools for coping with inflation, such as avoiding restrictions on agricultural acreage and imports or raising support prices.

Nor did Mr. Nixon say anything about what the government might do to nudge labor and business away from inflationary settlements although the President was plain enough in his implied disapproval of catch-up wage increases.

Caetano Is Housed In Rio Monastery

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29 (Reuters).—Former Portuguese Premier Marcelo Caetano has moved into a Benedictine monastery here, the superior of the São Bento Monastery said.

Mr. Caetano, who was granted political asylum in Brazil with former President America Thomaz, arrived from Madeira last Monday. Adm. Thomas is living with friends in a Rio suburb.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1974

JULIA L. G.

'Extreme Seriousness' of Situation Noted

Impeachment Inquiry Finishes Initial Phase

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today completed the initial phase of its investigation of President Nixon's role in Watergate and the special counsel described the case as "of extreme seriousness."

But the counsel, John Doar, cautioned against making any judgments "until we have considered all the evidence."

His assessment of the case presented so far was concurred in by Albert Jenner, the minority counsel for the inquiry, who said, "I think what has been presented to the committee up to this moment is of extreme seriousness for the Constitution and institutions of the country."

The committee completed this phase after its eighth day of listening to evidence in closed session.

The committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., emphasized at a briefing after the closed session that the panel's investigation of the Watergate cover-up is not complete. He said additional evidence, including testimony from witnesses, will be received later.

Earlier, James St. Clair, the President's chief Watergate lawyer, suggested that the committee hear the entire Watergate case before moving on to other areas, such as the International Telephone and Telegraph anti-trust settlement and political contributions from dairy cooperatives.

Mr. St. Clair also said that he would have no objection to the playing in public of the taped presidential conversations in the possession of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. St. Clair said that he favors making public all the Watergate evidence received so far by the committee in its impeachment inquiry and the opening of future sessions of the committee.

The committee is considering public release of much of the evidence, but there has been no proposal for a public airing of the tapes.

Although it has been turned down in most of its requests for tapes, the committee has 19 tapes that were obtained from the special Watergate prosecutor's office, including a March 21, 1973, conversation between President Nixon and former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

That tape, on which Mr. Nixon and Dean discussed payments to keep convicted Watergate burglar Howard Hunt Jr. quiet, has become a focal point of the impeachment inquiry. Mr. Nixon claims that he first learned of the Watergate cover-up during that conversation.

The committee is scheduled to vote tomorrow on several issues, including the release of evidence and the opening of future hearings.

The committee also is preparing to issue new subpoenas for more tapes, despite Mr. Nixon's declaration that he would give the committee no more Watergate evidence.

Yesterday, Judiciary Committee Republicans were advised by the staff to help seek congressional authorization to go to court for a judgment upholding the panel's right to subpoena evidence from Mr. Nixon.

Both Democrats and Republicans, meeting in party caucuses yesterday, decided to support a

Primary Lost By Fulbright

(Continued from Page 1)

test of age versus youth, won attention far beyond Arkansas. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a major critic of U.S. foreign policy, Sen. Fulbright is known around the world. He is 69 years old and has been in the Senate 30 years.

A Southern Moderate

His opponent, an affable, country-fresh Southern moderate, has gone in three and a half years from the obscurity of a small-town lawyer to prominence as one of the nation's ablest governors. As early as last year he began to be discussed in political circles as a rising star in the national Democratic party, along with other Southern moderates such as Gov. Reuben Askew of Florida and Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia. Gov. Bumpers is 48.

Many liberals and moderates were pleased at having to choose between two of their favorites in the Senate race.

Sen. Fulbright, who has been called "the best flowering of the old politics," stressed the value of experience and seniority in federal benefits for Arkansas.

The anonymous funds, which the White House said come to \$434, were turned over, according to Mr. Nixon's request, to the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration to aid victims of recent Midwest tornadoes. The White House said that the money will be turned over to three non-government disaster-relief organizations: the Red Cross, the Mennonite Organization and the Salvation Army.

Most contributions sent to the President were in gifts ranging from \$1 to \$10, with schoolchildren sending in coins as well, the White House said. The largest contribution, the White House indicated, was \$10,000. The donor was not identified.

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Gen. Michael Davison said no net reductions in U.S. military strength in Europe are planned.

Gen. Davison's statement countered persistent reports that the United States would cut its forces in Europe by about 20,000 support troops.

"The whole name of the game is to plow back manpower savings into improved combat capability," Gen. Davison said.

Two Britons in Spain For Talks on Gibraltar

MADRID, May 29 (UPI).—Two British Foreign Office officials arrived today for talks about Gibraltar with Spanish representatives.

British authorities in London have said the talks—to be held tomorrow and Friday—are exploratory and "without prior commitment on the British side."

thought there would be at least one public hearing next week.

Practical Resignation

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The lawyer who headed the prosecution of former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resigned Friday from the special Watergate prosecutor's office in protest against a decision to allow Kleindienst to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge.

A source in the prosecutor's office said yesterday that the lawyer, Joseph Connolly, felt that Kleindienst should have been charged with perjury for his testimony before a Senate committee investigating the disposition of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

N.Y. Cancer Doctor Denies Faking Data

By Jane E. Bradv

DARIEN, Conn., May 29 (NYT).—Dr. William Summerlin, the physician-scientist at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City who was found last week by a committee at the institute to have falsified and misrep-

resented research findings, said yesterday that although he had darkened the skin of mice with a pen he had not faked any results or consciously reported untrue findings.

Earlier, James St. Clair, the President's chief Watergate lawyer, suggested that the committee hear the entire Watergate case before moving on to other areas, such as the International Telephone and Telegraph anti-trust settlement and political contributions from dairy cooperatives.

Mr. St. Clair also said that he would have no objection to the playing in public of the taped presidential conversations in the possession of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. St. Clair said that he favors making public all the Watergate evidence received so far by the committee in its impeachment inquiry and the opening of future sessions of the committee.

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Mr. St.

Protecting the Presidency

For months now—or has it been years?—President Nixon has been telling us that he has been withholding evidence, defying subpoenas and inviting confrontations in the courts for the sake of protecting the presidency. He has been acting, he regularly tells us, not for his own sake but for the preservation of the executive privileges, stability and authority of the office he will turn over to future presidents. These are admirable objectives—or would be if they were not being debased by the purposes to which Mr. Nixon has put them. For one must ask a few questions. Authority to do what? To manipulate and misuse the police and regulatory powers of government? Stability in what sense and at what price? Is stability synonymous with merely continuing in office, no matter what crimes or improprieties or abuses of office may be committed in the president's name and with his authority? Privileges such as confidentiality to protect what? To protect executive office conversations where criminal activity is seriously contemplated?

The point is this: The presidency that Mr. Nixon has by his own acts created will in fact establish standards for the conduct of the office by future presidents. And this is something the House Judiciary Committee needs to keep firmly in mind as it proceeds with the impeachment proceedings. For in a particular sense Richard Nixon is right. It is much less the fate of Mr. Nixon that is at stake than the character of the American presidency. Thus a vote against impeachment—a vote in effect to do nothing—will say something of enduring significance about what is tolerable and acceptable behavior on the part of future presidents. And it will not be enough to rest such a vote on some narrow legalistic point, as one might in a different kind of proceeding. On the contrary, given the body of public knowledge now generally available, and given the implications of that knowledge, it will surely be required of any self-respecting congressman that he explain how he squares the conduct of the Nixon presidency with the minimum expectations of the public concerning the office.

We raise this matter, which you would think was self-evident, only because it does

not appear to be all that obvious to some members of Congress. Understandably, but regrettably, there seems to be a mad search for some way to avoid the burden of judgment, a futile hope that some particular piece of paper or shred of evidence or fragment of a transcript will materialize to resolve the issue for the legislators. This forlorn wish is analogous to a feeling existing outside the Congress that the next "horror," whatever it may be, will dissolve all further grounds for doubt and bring the tawdry affair to an end. In both cases, what we have is a flight from judgment, an abdication of responsibility.

Now what does this mean for the Judiciary Committee in practical terms? It means, first of all, that the committee members should take charge of the impeachment process and refuse to let the President define their duties and their rights. While continuing to seek the evidentiary material they have requested, they should also acknowledge the implications of the President's refusal to surrender it voluntarily. And on the basis of this they should further acknowledge that the material they have in hand relating to specific incidents, while perhaps not adequate for a criminal trial, is not being used in a criminal trial. Their obligation is not to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the President has committed crimes; rather it is to decide whether the information at their disposal does or does not constitute reasonable grounds for returning a bill of impeachment on which the full House will have an opportunity to vote. Even this would be no more than the equivalent of an indictment—the formal presentation of charges which the Senate would then be obliged to resolve.

If the Judiciary Committee lets itself get bogged down in disputes over the meaning of one piece of evidence, as if it were a trial jury, or if various of its members seek to buy time by endlessly pursuing an air-tight, politically risk-free case, they will be abdicating responsibility. What is wanted is an act of will and judgment. It cannot be avoided because a failure to act would in itself be a judgment by default. And it would be a judgment not just upon the Nixon presidency but upon the standards this nation sets for future presidents.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tragedy in Ulster

The collapse of Northern Ireland's five-month-old moderate provisional government is a triumph for the Protestant extremists—and for their temporarily quiescent Catholic counterparts—that spells almost certain tragedy for Ulster.

In explaining the decision of his fellow Protestant moderates to step down, Brian Faulkner, head of the coalition government, said: "We are not prepared to see our country paralyzed and to see our people die." In fact, this surrender to extremist pressure threatens to unleash new wave of bigotry and bloodshed that could paralyze the province as never before in a long and bloody history.

The return of direct rule from London, which some Protestants advocate, would be at best a temporary expedient of which all parties would soon tire, especially the British.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Left-Slanted Emotionalism

As the numerous political groupings in Portugal, currently numbering more than 80, gradually crystallize into parties, the common factor emerging is the impossibility of any group assuming any label that could be interpreted as "conservative." Public opinion in the present atmosphere demands word-forms indicating "social," "socializing" or "socialist" tendencies. The public currently associates conservatism with "exploitation" and "immobility" and anyone entering the lists with that sort of attribute would be doomed to failure at the start. The state television organization and the newspapers themselves wallowing in the intoxication of liberation and in many cases indulging in left-wing opportunism into the bargain, are playing an important part in maintaining this climate of opinion in being.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Schmidt's Paris Visit

Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing . . . will make a start on taking a hard look at some of Europe's current difficulties, particularly in the economic and financial fields. Both men are former finance ministers of their respective governments and already have a respect for each other and a habit of working together. At his press conference in

More than ever now with inflation becoming intolerable and with the effects of the oil price rises yet to come, the French government will have to look after French interests. If these interests can be furthered through the EEC, then France will cooperate. Otherwise France will obstruct—or Mr. Chirac is no longer the man he was.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 30, 1899

NEW YORK—The reproduction of pictures by telegraph has now passed the experimental stage in the United States, and the Herald is daily receiving and transmitting drawings between New York and distant cities. Recently the Herald telegraphed a picture of the first gun fired in Manila to Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston. Now that man can send and reproduce pictures over the wires, civilization has reached another milestone.

Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1924

MOSCOW—Proposals to transfer the body of Karl Marx from London to Moscow have elicited many comments from a number of high officials in the Soviet government who evidently had to be brought here and returned beside Lenin under the shadow of the walls of the Kremlin. It has been pointed out that it is not a matter for the British government to decide upon the fate of the body of Karl Marx, who must give their permission.



India's Nuclear Test: Political Fallout?

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—On March 21, 1963, President Kennedy remarked that "I am haunted by the feeling that by 1970, unless we are successful, there may be 10 nuclear powers instead of four and by 1975, 15 or 20." At the time J.F.K. was trying to nail down with the Soviet Union an agreement to ban nuclear tests; he had hopes that all tests, including those conducted underground, would be barred. The most he could get, however, was a ban on tests above ground and in space. Ever since underground testing has continued, even today there is hope for no more than a limit on the size of nuclear weapons that may be tested underground, not a limitation on all testing.

Along with a test ban, at the time, there were on and off negotiations for a companion treaty, one to ban nuclear proliferation; that is, to get non-nuclear powers voluntarily to give up their nuclear options. On March 5, 1970, the non-proliferation treaty (NPT) finally went into effect. But as the recent initial test by India shows, it has not halted proliferation.

Currently the NPT has 105 national signatures; of these nations, only 82 have finally ratified the treaty and forsaken making nuclear explosives. There is, of course, no essential difference between an explosion for weapons purposes and one for what India calls "peaceful uses of atomic energy."

France and China would have nothing to do with either the test ban or NPT; both are now nuclear powers, along with the original trio, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Since India's test explosion was underground, it did not violate the test ban treaty to which India subscribed.

U.S. Ratification

NPT was essentially a creation of the Johnson administration brought into effect in the early Nixon years. The Nixon administration, and Henry Kissinger in particular, never thought much of this approach, but since it had gone so far by the time Mr. Nixon took office, the agreement was sent to the Senate and ratified.

Of the nations with the industrial potential to make nuclear weapons, only Canada and Sweden, in the West, and East Germany and its Warsaw Pact allies, in the East, have both signed and ratified. Among those who have signed but not yet ratified are West Germany, Japan, Egypt, and Switzerland. Those who have not even signed include Israel, Pakistan, South Africa, Brazil and Argentina. However, West Germany and Japan, after long hassles over inspection provisions, are now expected to ratify, unless some last minute hitch, such as the Indian example, intervenes. Taiwan has both signed and ratified, incidentally.

The net result, then, is that NPT has turned out to be pretty much of a bust. President Kennedy's fear of 15 or 20 nuclear powers by 1975 is not going to come true, but the potential remains. The knowledge and technology are both evident in a good many nations; only the decision to act, as in the Indian case, has yet to be taken. Pakistan now is thinking it will do so.

Toos Mechanic

The truth of the matter, it seems to me—looking back over the history of arms control measures—is that such measures tend to be looked upon too mechanistically. That is, too often advocates believe that such an agreement will help dampen national rivalries and, thereby, make the world a bit safer for all. The reality is that arms control measures—those with substantial meaning—are the product of the international political environment. This is not to denigrate the work of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which has struggled so long and so hard for various agreements, or of United Nations and other groups as well. Their work is essential but it provides, in the end, only the tools for political decision making.

In the case of India, the New Delhi government once sought a joint Soviet-American nuclear guarantee against China. The best it could get, however, was a

rather meaningless pledge of UN action in case it, or any other nation, was "a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used." Quite obviously that was not enough, and understandably so. In the case of India, a terribly poor nation, the perceived defense necessity of having nuclear weapons overrode the expense involved. India is not likely to have any meaningful nuclear power for a considerable time; but by spending millions of dollars more, it will at least have enough to have some deterrent effect on its neighbors.

Israel's refusal to have anything to do with the NPT is clearly a device of deterrence against its Arab neighbors. As a recent study at the Adlai Stevenson Institute puts it, were Israel to give up the nuclear option "its psychological

deterrence value vis-a-vis the Arabs would be undercut, and its proven usefulness as a bargaining counter in procuring conventional arms from the United States "would be greatly diminished."

Kissinger is operating on the assumption that the way to keep nuclear weapons from springing up in the Middle East is to bring about a political peace. And he is right, just as he is right in believing that the way to keep the Arab oil taps open is to create an Arab-Israeli settlement or at least a modus vivendi in the meantime.

China, France, India and others have long contended that NPT was a Soviet-American device to limit the nuclear club in their own interests. In this they are right, but not totally right. Any limitation on nuclear weapons is to everybody's benefit. The Nixon-Kissinger approach has been to concentrate on the central threat of a Soviet-American nuclear clash by means of the strategic arms (SALT) agreements. This, too, I believe is right. But arms control alone, however important, is only part of the problem; the central issue is the whole range of political agreements for arms control, which would have it, of political power balance among the five centers of current power, the United States, the U.S.S.R., China, Japan and Western Europe.

The Indian nuclear explosion, then, may reasonably be deplored because it complicates the problem. But it is not disastrous in itself. And it should be no excuse for exacerbating American-Indian relations; rather it should spur efforts to improve those relations in non-nuclear fields.

Archibald Cox in Virginia

By James Reston

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—When President Nixon dismissed Archibald Cox as his special prosecutor in the Watergate case, he not only misjudged the public outcry that followed, but liberated Cox to speak out on the rules of law and impeachment. This may very well prove to be one of Nixon's fatal mistakes.

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Many other men in his situation might have destroyed their influence by roaring around the country like a loose cannon, firing at the man who fired him, but not Cox. He appeared here to address the law graduates on a green slope under towering trees planted in Jefferson's time—on the University of Virginia, the other day and talked with the sweep of the centuries and the kindness of a neighborly judge, No. 10 rancor. No vindictiveness. No pessimism about the law or the republic. But on fidelity to the Constitution and the process of applying it to the President, as to any other citizen, he was unyielding.

And refusal to supply evidence to the Judiciary Committee of the House in its impeachment proceedings, Cox argued, would be even worse. "The President's lawyers say that he may not be indicted," Cox observed, "and that his guilt or innocence of wrongdoing must be decided by the processes of impeachment. If impeachment is to be a viable method of inquiring into the conduct of the courts or disobeying their ruling if they make one."

"Should the courts order production of the tapes, failure to comply would, in my judgment, be the most serious of impeachable offenses... It would assert an arbitrary, executive power to block full and impartial inquiry into executive wrongdoing..."

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The question raised now, he said, stripped of legal jargon, was very simple: "Shall guilt or innocence in the criminal trials of White House aides be determined by the sweep of the centuries and the kindliness of a neighborly judge, No. 10 rancor. No vindictiveness. No pessimism about the law or the republic. But on fidelity to the Constitution and the process of applying it to the President, as to any other citizen, he was unyielding.

The question raised now, he said, stripped of legal jargon, was very simple: "Shall guilt or innocence in the criminal trials of White House aides be determined upon full consideration of all the evidence found relevant, competent and unprivileged by the processes of law; or shall the evidence from the White House be confined to what a single individual—the President, highly interested in the outcome, is willing to make available?"

Cox, with his miterboard back on his head talking quietly to this company of graduates and friends seemed now to be back in his old role as solicitor general addressing the Supreme Court. His language was decorous, his sentences long, but his meaning unmistakable: Should the President have the right to define what was an impeachable offense; should he have the power to decide what evidence the House of Representatives should have, and to refuse the evidence.

It would be easy to underestimate the effect of this quiet man with his courteous amiable manner, his skinny boy-like and brush haircut, and his carefully understated volleys. The University of Virginia has not normally been regarded as the root of rebellion since Jefferson's days, but Archibald Cox was something of a triumph here on commencement day.

The press brushed him off; Fred Graham of CBS put him on the Cronkite show and the full text will be in the Congressional Record. So the Saturday night massacre of Cox and Richardson goes on. While the courts and the Congress loiter along, these quiet canons keep talking and defining and adding evidence and historical perspective to the impeachment process.

Letters

Watergate View

If one reflects not on whether Mr. Nixon knew of the Watergate break-in on a date earlier than he has stated he did, but only on the manner in which he and his assistants handled the affair and its aftermath, one cannot but be appalled by two things that do not, as yet seem to have received much attention in the many activities connected with this affair.

The first is that "taking the Fifth," that is, refusing to testify on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, suddenly became the suggested procedure to be used by the more vulnerable among the Watergate principals. Twenty years ago, the latter were among the very ones who found that procedure a very contemptible thing to do—even when it was later found to have been invoked to protect innocent people's reputations.

The second, more awful aspect

is this: Given the ambiguity, equivocation, and indecision now so evident in the questionable character of the present administration, if Mr. Nixon had had to deal with the slightest escalation of belligerent acts during last October's Middle East crisis, what kind of national consensus could possibly have obtained? What rational decisions could have been expected? And, by extension, what kind of rationality may now be expected in a crisis situation?

M.B.C. DOV.

Brussels.

New Scenario?

Is it just possible that the House Judiciary Committee may be preparing a scenario of its own—a sequel to the one put out by the White House—to be entitled "Executive Delight?"

LANCELOT IVES.

Madrid.

Oil Profits

And the Demagogue

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—Mr. Alan Rey of National Review, a man who was born to understand economics even as Vladimir I. Witz was born to play the game, has lately made it his hobby to probe some of the stuff the doctors are selling on the market. His items are too big to husband even for an elite newspaper, so I pass along a items.

1. In a recent issue, Time magazine referred to the Occidental Petroleum as being risen "stunning 718 cent." That's the kind of item that bounces off the consciousness causing people like the API and economist Robert Lekachman to wonder whether we should nationalize oil, thus settling problems for good and all way England settled her coal to England. But back to coal.

It turns out that the Occidental Petroleum company is a coal producer, and the price of coal has far more rapid than even of domestic crude oil. More

than two percent of the crude

Occidental sold in the U.S. came from its own domestic wells. Last year, Occidental did extremely well: on the

of chemicals, fertilizer, and now profits from Occidental and gas division rose, 54 per

internationally. But sales were

more in proportion. So

actually, profits per

sold went down—from 3.7

percent. In 1971, Occidental

returning a sizable loss. In 1972, return to the stockholder

pathetic 1.2 percent. Last

the stockholder got 9 percent

which is what caused the

panic in oil and ah.

A. Papadopoulos Had More Support

Democracy in Greece Soldiers On, Despite of Popularity, Hope

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, May 29 (NYT).— "It's too bad to last," a foreign diplomat said, "but I can't see it's going to change." With those words, the diplomat summed up the dilemma of Greece. Six months ago, a group of military officers staged a bloodless coup against President George Papadopoulos, a former general who overthrew Greece's parliamentary government in 1967.

Today, those officers command only any visible public support. A former politician, well known for his desire to "build bridges" between the military and public, put it: "Papadopoulos' least, had maybe 5 or 10 percent of the people, including those he wanted contracts and appointments and that sort of thing. This government has nobody."

But as the diplomat noted, there is little prospect for change. Mr. Papadopoulos always tried to his government as a "rentless" and promised an annual return to democracy. Years no progress was made, last summer he did install a new premier, out many of his military comrades from the government and allow a renewal of freedom and political activity.

No Talk of Elections
But liberalization, however slight, helped bring on the coup in November. Now there is no talk of elections. As a well informed European diplomat said:

The current regime is recession. Last year, at least, there is some hope for development, whether he was sincere or not, Papadopoulos promised something. Now there is absolutely nothing about the future. There is no hope."

For there is much prospect for popular uprising. Greece today is ruled by terror and intimidation. The sound of the law is a judge's gavel, and the military police breaking down a door.

Several organizations, including Amnesty International and the World Conference of Labor, have denounced the government for having "surpassed all limits of savagery" in its treatment of political prisoners. That treatment has devastated the resistance movement.

"We underestimate the viability of our states," a former cabinet minister said. "It is so hard to find a way to throw them over. The military might not do anything else, but they now think job. They're prosocial."

Drawing a complete picture of how the government operates is very difficult, but a rough sketch is possible. Diplomats, politicians and other observers say that the prime minister and his civilian cabinet are essentially "puppets" with little power to decide anything at routine matters.

Senior Generals
According to a foreign embassy, a group of senior generals meets regularly to discuss important issues, particularly on defense and foreign policy.

These generals are beholden to a real strongman, Brig. Gen. Dimitris Ioannidis, the head of the military police, who seldom appears in public. According to his appraisal, Gen. Ioannidis has close ties to numerous young officers, majors and captains, scattered throughout the armed forces.

These junior officers, they said, continue to hold in their hands a magic wand. It is they who we direct contact with the soldiers and command the guns." The major result of this system of confusion bordering on paralysis. Officials do not want to take decisions because they are tired of being second-guessed. The government has apparently tried to attract the kind of

E. Germany Puts Conditions for Border Fee Cut

BERLIN, May 29 (UPI).—East Germany said today that it would lower border crossing fees only if West Berlin took action to halt the flight of refugees to a West Berlin spokesman said.

"We told them we would offer nothing in return for a lowering of fees," Guenter Struve, the city spokesman, told newsmen.

Dietrich Hinkelius, an aide to West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz, told Joachim Miedank of East Germany conferred for three hours at the West Berlin City Hall on the fee dispute.

Mr. Miedank said the fees could be lowered only if the East-West atmosphere in the city improved, Mr. Struve reported. "To improve the atmosphere he demanded that we take measures against the illegal misuse of visits to the East to aid refugees," Mr. Struve said.

On Nov. 15, over Western objections, East Germany raised the fee to enter East Berlin from marks (\$3) to 10 marks.

Latin American Dispute

JALAPA, Nicaragua, May 29 (AP).—A Central American summit scheduled to start here today to seek an end to the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador collapsed in dispute, according to official sources.

talents it needs to run a complex modern country. Numerous Greeks have been approached about joining the government, but few have accepted. "Everybody asks for a guarantee that he will have the freedom to do his job, but the army will never give that guarantee," a politician said. "Unless they give that freedom, they won't be able to attract the civilians they need."

Pressing Problems

Greece's most pressing problems are economic. In the 12 months ended in February, it had the highest rate of inflation among the 24 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—33.4 percent. The government has taken strong measures to hold down government spending and restrict credit, and inflation seems to be slowing.

But certain industries, such as construction, have also slowed down, and confidence in the economy seems to be dropping. "People are worried about their money, their jobs, everything," a government official said. "They have the feeling they're not on safe ground; they don't know what is happening."

In one area, the government's policy is quite clear. Last week, for instance, a newspaper in Patras was seized for publishing a picture of former Premier Constantine Caramanlis, and a German writer was given a 14-month sentence for giving tourists leaflets criticizing the government.

Student activists have been the major targets of harassment. "They're scared to death now," said a diplomat with close ties to youth. "They have no intention of going out and becoming martyrs."

Leftist Student Factions War in Japan

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, May 29 (NYT).—Before dawn one morning last week, a dozen young Japanese radicals burst into a suburban rooming house where two leaders of a rival extremist faction were sleeping and beat them savagely with axes and metal pipes.

Neighbors said later that the helmeted attackers had been shouting "Kill them" and "Death to the counterrevolutionaries" as they ran from the building.

The incident was the latest in two radical groups' series of bizarre and increasingly violent clashes that have caused five deaths and injuries to 213 persons since the beginning of this year. Among the victims was one of Japan's most prominent lawyers, who had defended the leaders of one faction in a murder trial.

The fighting, much of it in subways, restaurants and even bath-



TOWARD SAFETY — A woman carries her child away from Ben Cat, South Vietnam, as smoke from air strikes rises behind her, about 25 miles north of Saigon.

Rebels Hit Post Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, May 29 (AP).—

Khmer Rouge forces attacked Robrah Angkhan, a government outpost seven miles southeast of Phnom Penh, in a new effort to put pressure on the Cambodian capital. Mobile police teams arrested 365 soldiers who, the government said, were in the city without proper orders.

In South Vietnam, the military command said that government rangers drove back a tank attack by North Vietnamese forces less than two miles from Ben Cat, a district town 25 miles north of Saigon and a center of fighting for two weeks.

Room in Villa

Each fellow has a free room and studio in a villa with views on the Jankeuhoung Hill on the right bank of the Tiber River, opposite Rome's historic Sevva Hills. Single fellows receive a monthly stipend of \$250, and married fellows receive \$300. Couples with children get allowances to rent apartments in the city.

With the free accommodation, a coin-operated laundry in the basement, and meals at the academy costing only a nominal 65 cents, the young artists and scholars and their spouses can live better than many Romans.

The two groups, known as the Chukakuka, or Middle Corp Faction, and the Kakumaru, or Revolutionary Marxist Faction, both grew out of the Zenkakuren, the radical Japanese student federation that helped lead the 1960 demonstrations against the security treaty and President Dwight D. Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Japan.

Although the Chukakuka is slightly larger, according to the police, with an estimated 7,100 members to the Kakumaru's 5,300, there are few other discernible differences between them.

Both are composed largely of students from middle-class homes who have increasingly had to drop out of school. Both claim to follow a radical and ill-defined brand of Marxism advocating revolution through violence. But both, like most Japanese political organizations, seem held together more by personal ties than by ideology.

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A Haven for U.S. Artists In Rome

By Paul Holmann

ROME, May 29 (NYT).—Some young scholars come to the Vatican to pore over old manuscripts. Others stay Renaissance villas all over Italy or ancient electoral graffiti in Pompeii. A sculptor is working on bronze doors for the Episcopal church here and a 21-year-old artist from the Bronx is painting abstracts.

And almost all of the 26 fellows at the American Academy in Rome, some husbands and wives, the dozen or so residents and visitors talk a lot with one another.

"It's sheer luxury," said Anne Coffin Hanson, an art historian at Yale University. "All that time, no pressures."

The American Academy in Rome defines itself as a nonprofit institution where artists and scholars from the United States can develop their abilities and pursue their interests. Another center of learning abroad that comes closest to this concept is the 22-year-old American School of Classical Studies in Athens. But the Rome academy's scope is broader:

Advanced work is being carried out there in music and fine arts, classical and post-classical studies and the history of art. The American Academy is one of 22 such foreign institutions in Rome that share some research facilities, such as photo archives.

Prof. Hanson, a scholar-in-residence since February and she had been able to do much longer-planned research in Rome but still found time for plenty of good conversation. She also lectured on the French impressionist Edouard Manet on whom she has written a book.

"I've taken part in many heated meetings," she remarked, "but they have never offered as much intellectual interchange as I am finding here."

Maria Burgaleta, the painter from the Bronx and one of the youngest fellows the academy has had in its 80 years, said: "This place is incredible—it demands to produce. You don't have to show your work to anybody if you don't want."

Without a Cause

"Without a cause and without followers, the radicals turned inward on themselves," explained a Tokyo University professor who once took part in demonstrations himself.

The two groups, known as the Chukakuka, or Middle Corp Faction, and the Kakumaru, or Revolutionary Marxist Faction, both grew out of the Zenkakuren, the radical Japanese student federation that helped lead the 1960 demonstrations against the security treaty and President Dwight D. Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Japan.

Although the Chukakuka is slightly larger, according to the police, with an estimated 7,100 members to the Kakumaru's 5,300, there are few other discernible differences between them.

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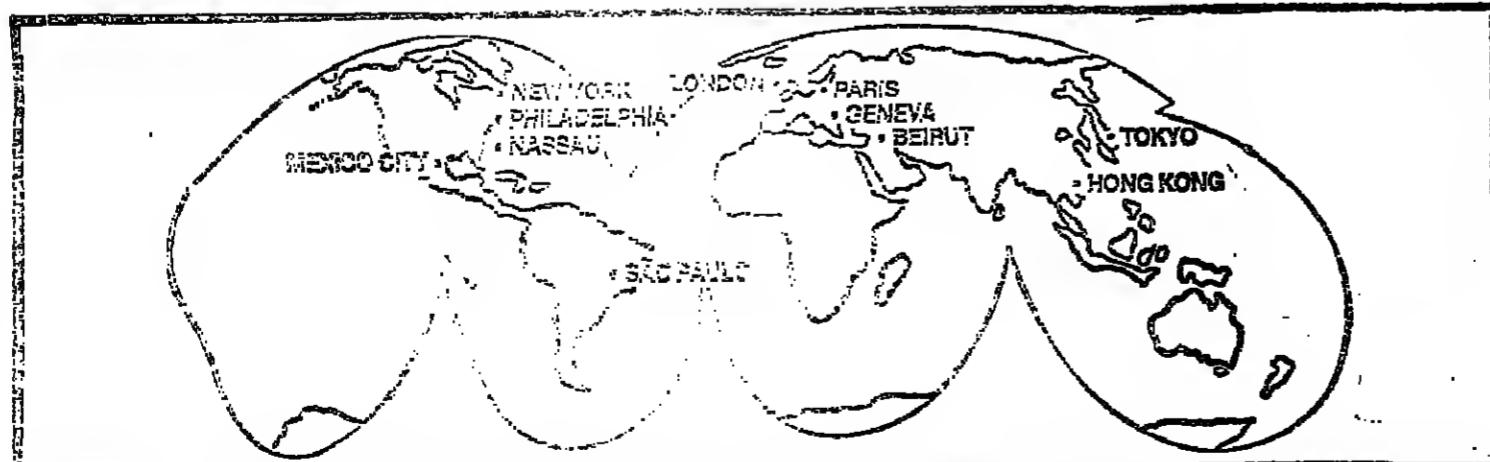
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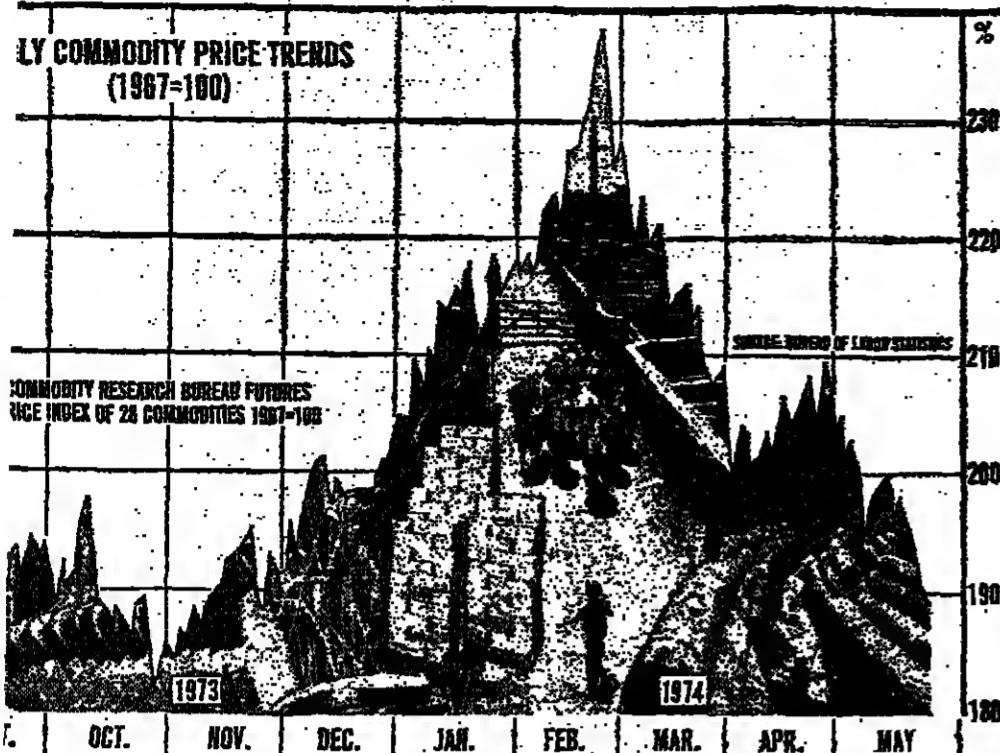
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1974

Page 7



U.S. Flexible About Gold, Volcker Says

Compromise With EEC Hint by Treasury Aide

By Ronald Soble

LOS ANGELES, May 29.—Paul Volcker, Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, maintains that Washington has not rejected out-of-hand a Common Market proposal allowing central banks to buy and sell gold among themselves at a much higher price than the official \$42.22-an-ounce level.

"It's something we would consider," said the 46-year-old outgoing undersecretary in an interview with the Times. "We are not opposed to talking about the subject."

Mr. Volcker's comment suggests that Washington may be moving toward a more conciliatory policy on the sensitive issue of what role—if any—gold should play within the context of international monetary reform.

So far, the Nixon administration has steadfastly clung to a position that gold should have no role in monetary reform.

The Common Market recently proposed that—given the major disparity between the official price of gold and the four times higher private market level—central banks should at least be free to deal among themselves at a private market-related price.

Prospects for a record 1.5-billion-bushel winter wheat harvest are almost assured. And this, together with a seemingly easier world supply situation, has contributed to the nearly 50 percent falloff in wheat prices.

However, there is another side to supply and demand which Mr. Severs conceded is having an effect on commodity prices.

"Demand is beginning to soften somewhat because of the economic slowdown here and in other parts of the world," he says. This country's real gross national product dropped by a steep 6.5 percent in the first quarter of 1974.

Copper, a widely used industrial metal, is a good example of a situation in which supplies, after having been short for many months, have been building while demand has simultaneously begun to soften because of reduced homebuilding and the drop in industrial activity.

In the first quarter, free world primary production of copper increased by 7 percent over a year ago. Stocks have risen by 6 percent over the last quarter of 1973, mainly in anticipation of a possible strike at U.S. copper plants this summer.

Meanwhile, fabricator order bookings fell by 25 percent in the first quarter, fabricator unfilled orders fell by 16 percent since January, and producer deliveries fell by 6 percent in the first three months of the year.

After being bid up to over \$1.40 a pound on New York and London metal markets, copper prices finally collapsed two weeks ago and were down by more than 20 percent to below \$1.10 last week.

If only a short strike or no strike materializes, the price of copper could plummet much more rapidly.

However, Brookings Institution economist Barry Bawson, while stating emphatically that the "commodity boom is over," says it "doesn't mean consumer prices will come down much, but does indicate some stabilizing of world inflation."

Oil industry sources said the compensation figure which has been mentioned for the Aramco takeover is \$1.5 billion.

A major concern of both the Saudi and U.S. governments and the oil companies has been that the agreement may upset existing participation agreements throughout the world. The arrangement therefore is likely to be presented as part of the new "special relationship" between Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Industry observers here believe, however, that the agreement will lead to 100 percent ownership of production operations in all of the oil states. It could well upset the newly ratified Kuwait agreement before the ink is dry.

The Commerce Department said its composite index of leading business indicators showed a drop of seven-tenths of 1 percent from March. It was the first drop since December and the third drop in a year.

Other indicators showing a decline were stock prices and building permits.

The declines more than offset improvements in the indicators for new orders for durable goods, orders for plant and equipment, industrial materials prices, the ratio of the price of goods to their labor cost and new claims for unemployment insurance.

The index for the indicators stood at 172.3 compared with a revised figure of 173.5 for March.

U.S. 'Leading' Economic Index Declines 0.7 Percent in April

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI)—The U.S. government reported today that its indicators of future trends in the economy declined in April, primarily because people are putting in shorter work weeks.

The Commerce Department said its composite index of leading business indicators showed a cut by four-fifths of an hour in average overtime. The indicator also declined because the employment survey was taken during the week before Easter and included Good Friday, when workers apparently took leave time.

Other indicators showing a decline were stock prices and building permits.

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Paul Volcker

Stein Says World Inflation Slowing

PARIS, May 29 (UPI)—Henry Stein, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, said today to assure the French that his administration's inflation fight is "on the way."

He strongly criticized East European central bankers for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for being "too pessimistic" about the probability of some reduction in the rate of inflation "and are sufficiently circumspect on the term as to be conservative," he said.

"It shows a measure of the council of minister of the

United States attaches a high political importance" and wholeheartedly supports.

Mr. Stein, as Mr. Nixon predicted yesterday, said that U.S. inflation could drop to around 7 percent instead of the 10.2 percent of the past year.

He pointed out that food supplies on hand and predicted were increasing, and that in contrast to a rise in wholesale prices of 14 percent in the six months to last October, they rose "less than half of 1 percent" in the six months to April.

In another speech, William Ruckelshaus, Nixon's special representative in trade negotiations, hailed the draft resolution as "a product of constructive statesmanship" to which the

Tight-Money Fear on Wall St. Forces Stock Prices Lower

NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI)—Fears

that tight money will bring no immediate relief from high interest rates drove prices particularly those of oil stocks sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The tight-money scare surfaced last weekend when Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns pledged to maintain a tough anti-inflation monetary policy even at the risk of continued high interest rates.

Mr. Burns' remarks put a damper on what had been a widespread hope in the investment community that interest rates would head downward soon.

While money market analysts believe that short-term rates, including the bank prime rate, are close to a peak, many now expect rates to remain relatively high rather than fall very much over the near term.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 18.93 points to 769.21. The last time the average fell more sharply was on Feb. 4, 1974 when it declined 23.44 points.

About 1,100 issues declined, a rate only 315 gained. Volume totaled 12.3 million shares, compared with 10.8 million yesterday.

Some of the hardest hit issues were IBM, down 6.3 to 210.5; McDonald's, 2.5 to 55.5; Honeywell, 2.1 to 69.5; and Digital Equipment, 1.4 to 113.

Polaroid slumped 12.1 to 43.1 following a published report concerning disappointing sales of SX-70 cameras.

Although slightly larger, Shearson would be merged into Hayden Stone. The resulting firm would be called Shearson, Hayden Stone Inc. and would have a combined capital of about \$76 million.

while Du Pont dropped 2.5 to 162 among the chemicals. Eastman Kodak was off 2.5 to 106.3.

A.H. Robins gained 1.3 to 17.1. It said the discontinuation of its Daktronics contraceptive device would not affect net earnings for 1974 by more than 2 cents a share.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.65 to 1,441.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 76 to 76.6.

Wall Street Firms Discuss a Merger

NEW YORK, May 29 (NYT)—

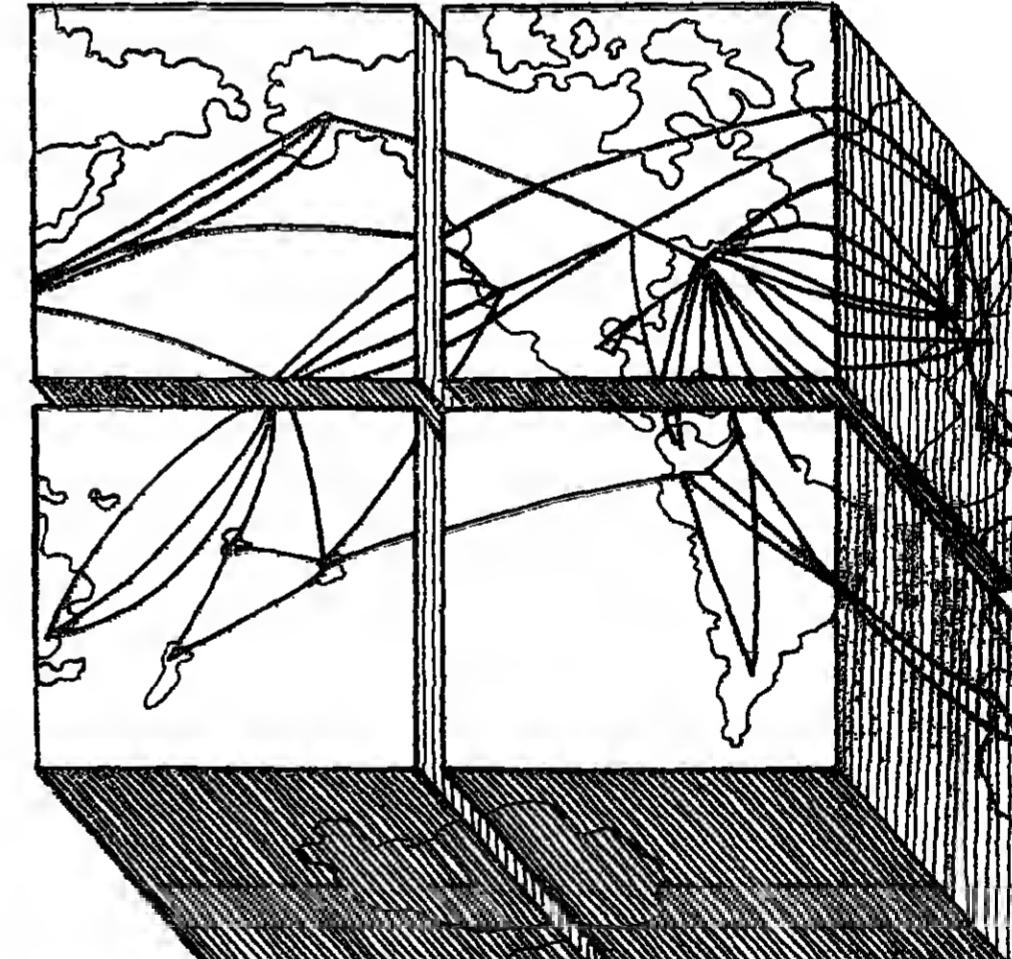
Hayden, Stone Inc. and Shearson, Hammill & Co., two of Wall Street's bigger investment banking and brokerage houses, yesterday confirmed persistent rumors that they are discussing a merger. The combined firm the parties estimated, would be the fifth-largest in the industry.

Both firms, like many others, have been losing money in recent months. In the nine months ended March 31, Shearson reportedly lost \$1.1 million on revenues of about \$63 million. Polaroid lost \$34.7 million on revenues of \$31.3 million.

Although slightly larger, Shearson would be merged into Hayden Stone. The resulting firm would be called Shearson, Hayden Stone Inc. and would have a combined capital of about \$76 million.

Yashica Shares Traded

TOKYO, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Trading in the shares of Yashica Co., a camera producer, resumed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange today following denials of allegations of financial window dressing. The issue was suspended when Yoshimasa Usuiyama, the outgoing chairman, charged that the company had moved excess inventory to overseas subsidiaries in order to report good parent company results for the year ended March.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In S.	P/E	Stk. High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Net High	Low	Div. In S.	P/E	Stk. High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Net High	Low	Div. In S.	P/E	Stk. High	Low	Last.	Chg.
Extracted from preceding page:																					
Auer, 2.40	6	121	118	120	-20	195	195	Technion, L.10	7	34	34	34	+4	195	195	Technion, L.10	7	34	34	34	+4
Bailey Co., 40	5	245	240	240	-20	229	225	Tektronix, P.228	22	22	22	22	+2	229	225	Tektronix, P.228	22	22	22	22	+2
Bechtel Corp.	2.75	71	70	70	-10	374	374	Telstar Corp.	21	167	167	167	+1	374	374	Telstar Corp.	21	167	167	167	+1
Skylane, 24	14	223	219	219	-10	374	374	Thicko, Inc.	5	222	14	14	+5	374	374	Thicko, Inc.	5	222	14	14	+5
State Dept.	14	25	25	25	-10	175	175	Thor Tech Co.	44	21	21	21	+1	175	175	Thor Tech Co.	44	21	21	21	+1
State Dept.	14	22	22	22	-10	175	175	Tilt Corp.	14	14	14	14	+1	175	175	Tilt Corp.	14	14	14	14	+1
Smith, 13	13	24	24	24	-10	412	412	Time Inc.	2	12	12	12	+2	412	412	Time Inc.	2	12	12	12	+2
Smithkline, 73	73	70	69	69	-10	178	178	Timex Corp.	20	8	12	14	+2	178	178	Timex Corp.	20	8	12	14	+2
Snowmass, 30	30	22	22	22	-10	178	178	Titan Corp.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Titan Corp.	10	10	10	10	+1
Souzner, 30	30	22	22	22	-10	178	178	Tishbi Corp.	10	15	15	15	+5	178	178	Tishbi Corp.	10	15	15	15	+5
Solex Bar., 5	5	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Tobacco Prod. Co.	12	12	12	12	+1	178	178	Tobacco Prod. Co.	12	12	12	12	+1
Sony Co., 1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	-10	178	178	Toshiba Corp.	12	12	12	12	+1	178	178	Toshiba Corp.	12	12	12	12	+1
Socfin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	214	214	Totaled Co.	2	17	17	17	+1	214	214	Totaled Co.	2	17	17	17	+1
SOCFIN, 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Tourcoing Co.	40	5	20	14	+5	178	178	Tourcoing Co.	40	5	20	14	+5
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Traffic Ind.	4	24	24	24	+1	178	178	Traffic Ind.	4	24	24	24	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	19	19	19	19	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	19	19	19	19	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Travelex Corp.	2	12	12	12	+1	178	178	Travelex Corp.	2	12	12	12	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Travelers Corp.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Travelers Corp.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
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Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1
Sofin, In 2.20	4	12	12	12	-10	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	10	10	10	+1	178	178	Transco, Inc.	10	1			

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Low Div In S	Stks. P/B	Stks. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Change
(Continued on next page)							
194 System Eng.	22	154	154	153	153	-1	-1
T							
104 Tandy Corp.	7	12	12	12	12	-1	-1
12 Tech. Svcs.	12	75	75	74	74	-1	-1
49 Techel Oper.	4	15	15	14	14	-1	-1
19 Technip	18	204	204	203	203	-1	-1
42 Technifex	5	264	252	252	252	-1	-1
103 TelCom Corp.	4	16	45	45	45	-1	-1
10 Telefer. Am.	4	19	105	104	104	-1	-1
12 Tennessee Corp.	12	144	145	145	145	-1	-1
32 Tennessee Wt.	12	376	375	375	375	-1	-1
6 Texafint Co.	11	321	75	75	75	-1	-1
2 Texstar Corp.	3	36	31	31	31	-1	-1
92 Textron Wt.	3	4	92	92	92	-1	-1

Stocks and Low Div In S	Stks. P/B	Stks. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Change
(Continued on next page)							
31 2% TFI Co Inc.	5	1	25	25	25	-1	-1
5 2% Therof. Atts.	2	45	21	21	21	-1	-1
231 1% Tidwell Ind.	4	4	21	21	21	-1	-1
120 1% Timken Co.	4	16	16	15	15	-1	-1
229 1% TMC Corp.	4	14	14	13	13	-1	-1
102 1% Tokheim Corp.	3	26	25	25	25	-1	-1
81% 1% Topsoe Ind.	3	6	6	6	6	-1	-1
101 6.2% TotalGulf Inc.	3	52	52	52	52	-1	-1
211 2% TotalRef. Inc.	3	14	14	14	14	-1	-1
2 2% TwinCiti Corp.	11	21	21	21	21	-1	-1
3 2% Tracer Inc.	3	14	31	31	31	-1	-1
10 2% Transocean Inc.	3	8	8	8	8	-1	-1
81% 2% Transp. Pool	3	8	7	7	7	-1	-1
2 2% Trade Ind.	3	22	31	31	31	-1	-1
2 2% Transocean Ind.	3	22	22	22	22	-1	-1
35 2% Turboden	26	6	56	55	55	-1	-1
10% 2% Turner C Corp.	4	14	14	14	14	-1	-1
12 2% Turn C Corp.	4	14	14	14	14	-1	-1

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

As management consultants to the chemical and allied industries, our Group has shown an outstanding and consistent growth record in the past few years. We are now looking for:

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Ideally, the candidate will be aged between 30-35 and should have the potential and desire to move up to higher positions in time. He must be a citizen of one of the member states of the European Economic Community. After a short period of training at our Paris office he will be located at the company's Data Research Center in Nice, France.

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TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK,
21 Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2BY, England.

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Samuelstrasse 22,
CH-4010 BASEL,
Tel.: 061 22 00 77, ext. 245.
Telex: 62095 SETRES CH.

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Compensation: competitive salary; good fringe benefits.

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1110 Morges, Switzerland.

Write: Box D-4520, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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—Nationality: Portuguese;

—Education: Preferably U.S. - M.B.A.;

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This subsidiary of a U.S. multinational company seeks an experienced accountant who is at least 32 years old and has a thorough working knowledge of U.S

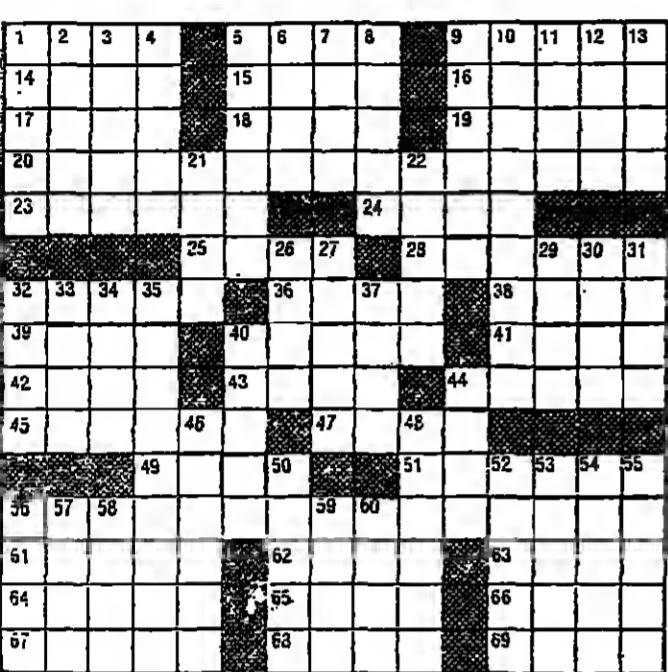
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Humorist Billings
- 2 Bar hills
- 3 Thread holder
- 4 Broadway org.
- 5 "Time must have a —"
- 6 Speechless Marx
- 7 Unpleasant leftover
- 8 Volcano
- 9 Go, in France
- 10 Late Dickens work
- 11 Promontories
- 12 Dregs
- 13 Daughter of Lebanon
- 14 Old saws
- 15 Fifer's friend
- 16 White coating
- 17 French illustrator
- 18 Fasteo with a rope
- 19 Charles et al.
- 20 Direction
- 21 Affirm
- 22 Genesis name
- 23 British —
- 24 Certain French wines

DOWN

- 47 Cars of yesterday
- 48 "On your —!"
- 49 Jira or Mayor
- 50 Conternation
- 51 Late Chekhov work
- 52 Aaron's specialty
- 53 Taconite, etc.
- 54 Reddish brown
- 55 Specialty
- 56 Stead
- 57 Skin trouble
- 58 "Whither thou —?"
- 59 Enervates
- 60 Rock formation
- 61 Greeting
- 62 Voice
- 63 Taconite, etc.
- 64 Reddish brown
- 65 Skin trouble
- 66 "Whither thou —?"
- 67 "Offer man" — asked
- 68 Enervates
- 69 Rock formation
- 70 business
- 71 Congo river
- 72 Misgivings
- 73 Jezebel's husband
- 74 Aaron's specialty
- 75 Esposito's specialty
- 76 Gaelic
- 77 Beats at bridge
- 78 Possess
- 79 Took advantage of
- 80 Chokes
- 81 Competent
- 82 Useful beam
- 83 Mate of Osiris
- 84 Tenth of a legion
- 85 Abhorrent
- 86 Closses a letter (safe)
- 87 Colonnades
- 88 Parisian's thanks
- 89 Sports palace
- 90 Branch of the Rhine
- 91 Tide
- 92 Steamed offering
- 93 Possess
- 94 Good
- 95 Blood: Prefix
- 96 European river
- 97 Shield border
- 98 Kazan
- 99 One or side



WEATHER

ALGARVE	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AMSTERDAM	15	16	Cloudy					
ANJARA	16	17	Cloudy					
ATHENS	17	18	Cloudy					
BERLIN	18	19	Clouds					
BELGRADE	19	20	Cloudy					
CURZIN	20	21	Cloudy					
SUDBERG	21	22	Cloudy					
MICH	22	23	Fair					
CASABLANCA	23	24	Cloudy					
OOPENDAEN	24	25	Rain					
COSTA DEL SOL	25	26	Cloudy					
DUNDESBURG	26	27	Cloudy					
FLORENCE	27	28	Cloudy					
FRANKFURT	28	29	Rain					
GENEVA	29	30	Cloud					
HELLEN	30	31	Fair					
INSTANL	31	32	Fair					
LA PAZ	32	33	Rain					
LISBON	33	34	Clouds					
LONDON	34	35	Cloudy					
LOS ANGELES	35	36	Clouds					

For today's readings: U.S., Gmt. +1; U.K., Gmt. +2; others at 1200 Gmt.
+1 1700 Gmt.; others at 1200 Gmt.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

May 29, 1974
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (10) irregularly for the IHT; (10) daily; (10) weekly; (10) regularly; (10) irregularly for the Am. Exim. Int'l Fund; (10) monthly.

AMERICAN BANQUE S.A.:
—(d) Globular... AP05.00
—(d) Apollo Fund... SP72.50
—(d) Apollo Fund S.A. SP72.50
—(d) Australia Selection Fund... SP35.00

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT CORP.:
—(d) Fund d'Actions... AU10.00
—(d) Fund Bonus... AU10.00
—(d) Fund... AU10.00

SAEX Junta Co.:
—(d) Barroso... SP140.00
—(d) Cobras... SP170.00
—(d) Grobras... SP140.00

REX MORGAN M.D.:
—(d) Broad & Wall Fund... \$36.22
—(d) Brownstein... \$18.00
—(d) Carvalho Growth Fund... \$10.01
—(d) Capital Growth Fund... \$4.94

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
—(d) Capital Int'l... \$11.63
—(d) Capital Italia S.p.A. \$10.15

SHARE GROUP:
—(d) Safe Fund... SP95.00
—(d) Safe Trust Fund... SP72.50
—(d) Growth Fund... SP54.25
—(d) Energy Fund... SP10.00

SEPRO:
—(d) Sepro (N.V.)... \$11.31

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Canarie... SF165.00
—(d) C.S. Funds-Bon... SF72.50
—(d) C.S. Funds-Econ... SF12.50
—(d) Energia... SF43.25
—(d) Dasec... SF10.00
—(d) Dasec Value... SF121.00

DRYBUTS GROUP:
—(d) Drybut Int'l Fund... \$8.41
—(d) Drybut Int'l Fund... \$11.45

EUROPE OBLIGATION:
—(d) Dr. Off'l Dk Fund... LPI95.00

EURONET:
—(d) Delta Invest. Fund... \$43.70

Delta Night Fund... \$43.70

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—(d) Drybut Int'l Fund... \$8.41

DRYBUTS GROUP:
—(d) Drybut Int'l

aron Ties Another Ruth Record



Hits Homer 730 In Overall Play

From Wire Dispatches
ATLANTA, May 29—Henry Aaron last night matched another of Babe Ruth's home run records as he hit a 380-foot shot in the 10th inning to give the Atlanta Braves a 2-1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Aaron's 730th home run hit in regular-season play, World Series and All-Star games. Aaron has 730 homers, the same total as Ruth. The Brave, who earlier this season topped Ruth's mark of 714, now has 722 in regular-season action. He has nine this season. The blast was also his 78th against Philadelphia pitching, but his first off starter and losing pitcher Jim Lomberg.

Reds 7, Mets 2.

At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench and Merv Rettenmund hit homers as the Reds scored 7-2 victory over the New York Mets.

Dodgers 11, Cards 5.

At St. Louis, Ken McMullen and Joe Ferguson hit two-run homers to lead a 20-hit Los Angeles attack in an 11-5 victory over the Cardinals. McMullen homered in the second to drive in Ron Cey, who had singled, and Ferguson hit into the leftfield bleachers in the third inning to drive in Steve Garvey, who had singled.

Astros 6, Expos 4.

At Montreal, Lee May drove in two runs with a single before leaving the game with a pulled leg muscle and Paul Watson also drove in two runs as Houston scored five runs in the opening inning and went on to defeat the Expos, 8-4.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Boston	29	26	.585
Milwaukee	23	18	.548
Detroit	22	22	.500
Montreal	21	23	.477
New York	26	26	.469
Western Division			
Oakland	23	21	.542
Kansas City	24	21	.533
Chicago	21	21	.500
Seattle	24	21	.522
Minnesota	23	25	.468
New York	12	23	.439
Tuesday's Results			
Boston 3, Minnesota 5.			
New York 3, Chicago 2.			
Rancho City 0, Baltimore 5.			
Cleveland 3, Texas 2.			
Seattle 5, California 2.			
Detroit 3, Oakland 1.			
Wednesday's Game			
Minneapolis at Boston, night.			
Chicago at New York, night.			
Ealtimore at Kansas City, night.			
Cleveland at Texas, night.			
Milwaukee at Atlanta, night.			
Detroit at Oakland, night.			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Philadelphia	29	21	.568
Atlanta	23	21	.500
New York	23	21	.497
Chicago	17	23	.423
Pittsburgh	16	24	.481
Western Division			
San Francisco 3, Chicago 4.			
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3.			
San Diego at Pittsburgh, night.			
Houston at Montreal, night.			
New York at Cincinnati, night.			
Los Angeles at St. Louis, night.			
Tuesday's Results			
Boston 2, Montreal 3.			
U.S.A. 2, New York 2.			
Atlanta 2, Philadelphia 1.			
Los Angeles 2, St. Louis 1.			
Wednesday's Game			
San Francisco 3, Chicago 4.			
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3.			
San Diego at Pittsburgh, night.			
Houston at Montreal, night.			
New York at Cincinnati, night.			
Los Angeles at St. Louis, night.			
Tanks 3, White Sox 2.			
At New York, Graig Nettles doubled with none out in the 10th inning to give the Yankees a 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Bobby Murcer singled to start the 10th off reliever Terry Forster and pinch-hitter Horace Clarke reached first safely when Forster threw his sacrifice bunt wild. Nettles then tried to advance the runners with a bunt but fouled it off. He then drilled a 3-2 pitch to right field to score Murcer.			
Tuesday's Line Scores			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Sequel 151 and Pick. W-Cleveland 10-5; L-Baltimore 4-2. HR-McAuliffe 10-1, Glavas 1-0.			
Minneapolis 22-21, Boston 10-4 in 8			
St. Louis 21-20, Murphy 21-1, Porter 21-1, Lance, Blomquist 21-1, R. May 17, Lovewell 21-1, Rodriguez 21-1, Wilson 17-1, L-Lewis 11-11, HR-D. May 17, Scott 18-18.			
Baltimore ... 900 900 900 900-5 11-1			
McNally 18-18, Foy 18-18, Demola 18-18, and Foote. W-Cagrove 18-18.			
St. Louis 18-18, R. May 17, Lovewell 18-18, and Reilly. W-Bird 18-18, D. Reynolds 18-18, HR-Schaeffer 18-18, Rojek 18-18.			
Philadelphia ... 900 900 900 900-5 11-1			
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Only game scheduled			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Minneapolis 18-18, Boston 10-5 14-15			
Boston 18-18, St. Louis 10-5 12-1			
Alvarez, Hand, 15, Campari 17-17, and Hundley. Cleveland. Vassal 18-18.			
Wednesday's Game			
San Francisco 3, Chicago 4.			
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3.			
San Diego at Pittsburgh, night.			
Houston at Montreal, night.			
New York at Cincinnati, night.			
Los Angeles at St. Louis, night.			
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NATIONAL LEAGUE			
New York ... 900 900 900 900-5 11-1			
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Philadelphia 18-18, Atlanta 10-5 15-16			
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San Francisco 3, Chicago 4.			
Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3			

Art Buchwald

White House Denial

WASHINGTON—I was walking past the White House the other night when I heard this voice.

"Damn media."

"Who's speaking?" I asked in fright.

"I'm speaking," the voice said. "I'm the White House."

"Don't kid me," I said. "Baldings can't talk."

"Oh yeah," the voice said. "Then why do you people keep writing 'the White House' today? It wasn't going to land over any more tapes."

"The White House denied accepting any Howard Hughes money to finance the election?"

"That's just a figure of speech," I said. "Everyone knows we're not talking about the White House—we're talking about the people in it."

"It's easy for you to say that. But if you were sitting where I'm sitting you wouldn't think it was funny. I haven't done anything. I'm clean as a hound's tooth, and everyone lays everything on me. Houses have feelings, too."

"This is ridiculous," I told the White House. "No one is blaming you for anything that went on there. As far as most people are concerned, you're a pillar of the community."

"Maybe," the voice replied. "But the other night I heard

Dao Rather say on television that the White House planned to stonewall the House Judiciary Committee. I've never stonewalled anyone in my life."

"Then John Chancellor said the White House decided to hang tough against special prosecutor Jaworski. Now can a house hang tough?"

"I see what you mean."

"He had a lot of people live in me. Some have been good and some have been bad, but it's right in the lease I am not responsible for anything they do. All I'm supposed to do is provide shelter from the elements and keep up a good facade. Not everyone is throwing stones at me."

"It does seem unfair that the media has played loose with you," I said. "But I'm certain it was just an oversight."

The voice was trembling. "I understand it when they talk about the Pentagon. That's a bad building. When they say the Pentagon asked for \$10 billion, naturally people are going to get sore. Or when the Pentagon wants to do something like a nuclear aircraft carrier. But I've never done anything like that. All I've ever done is hold receptions, entertain tourists and pose for pictures. Why don't the media ever write about that?"

"I guess it's your location," I said. "You're so easy target for every reporter in this town."

"Well, I'm staying here," the voice said. "Even if what's-his-name gets impeached. Good gravy, just the other day I saw a headline in a newspaper which said 'White House announces new rise in cost of living.' I did no such thing. Why would I be stupid enough to announce something like that?"

"Look, I'm busy," I said. "What do you want from me?"

"I thought you could use a column," he said, chortling. "Take any one on the front porch you want."

"Very funny," I said. "But I've been sucker'd in by the White House one too many times."

"There," the voice cried. "Even you're doing it."

"I'm sorry," I said. "But don't forget one thing. When you became the White House, we never promised you a rose garden."

Making Jokes in Self-Defense and for Money

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT)—After extensive interviews and testing of 55 nationally known American comics—including all of the biggest names in the business—a New York clinical psychologist who, while a student, worked as a song-and-dance man on the Catskill borscht circuit, has concluded what has long been felt: that the vast majority of funny men are sad men.

When offstage, most comedians, he has found, are severely depressed, anxious and fearful. Making jokes is their way of defending themselves against what they see as a hostile and inhumane world. And the laughter and love of the audience is what keeps them going.

"There are numerous indications," said Dr. Samuel Janus, "that many of our top comedians, if one listens to their routines, are really crying out loud."

Among the comments Dr. Janus has gathered is that of Abe Burrows, who said: "The comedian must practice his comedy in order to avoid destroying himself." Jack Carter, known as one of the most sarcastic of comedians, says: "The funny part, the laughter, is given to the audience, but the

Associated Press
Tommie Smothers suffered psychological trauma in his childhood.

comedian is left with the bitter dross."

Dr. Janus, a clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at New York Medical College, said his findings show that comedians, as a whole, come from lower-class backgrounds and struggled against a world that they felt never understood them.

All were above average in intelligence, with the average IQ being 132. Many experienced severe psychological trauma in childhood.

For example, Tommie Smothers' father died when he was 10 years old, and young Tommie had to look after his ailing mother and younger brother, Dickie.

"Life always seemed to the comics to present situations in which they were misunderstood, and picked on, or helotted," Dr. Janus said. In many cases, they make jokes about things against which they feel powerless. Dr. Janus said that although the remarks may be clever and humorous, they often actually voice a deeply felt rage.

Most comedians find it possible to cope with the world only by converting their rage into verbal assault and receiving approval from an audience for doing so, the study showed.

"They need that relationship with the audience," Dr. Janus said. "If somebody heckles or walks out, they may joke about it, but down deep inside they're crushed. Somebody didn't toe 'em."

Dr. Janus said that one of the comedian's most frequently voiced fears was that someday people would no longer laugh at

his jokes. "No matter how famous any of our subjects were," Dr. Janus said, "and no matter how long in the lime-light, there was a terror, as one put it, that 'today I'm on top, but tomorrow I may be a bum.'

All of the 55 comedians Dr. Janus studied were earning incomes of six to seven figures had been in the business for an average of 25 years. There were 51 men and four women. Although the average age was 46, the range included many of the older comedians who started in vaudeville and radio.

Dr. Janus said a large proportion of the comics he studied were Jewish, and he repeatedly asked his subjects whether their religion had anything to do with their going into comedy.

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PEOPLE: 'Exorcist' Team

A Miami priest who says that he has taken part in exorcism rituals is suing author William Blatty and the producers of the movie "The Exorcist," based on Blatty's novel, for \$7 million. The Most Rev. Mark Karas, 47, alleges in his suit that his surname, personality and professional life were used in the character of Father Damien Karras—as well as the names and occupations of three other Miamians. In his suit, filed in U.S. district court, the Rev. Karas asks "compensatory damages" from Blatty, publishers Harper & Row and Bantam Books, as well as Warner Bros., which made the film. The Rev. Karas is an archbishop of the Eastern Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ. Among the similarities between the Rev. Karas and Blatty's priest: Both are of Greek ancestry, both speak Greek and both are heavy smokers.

George Arthur Linstrom, 78, of Leeds, England, was back in court Tuesday—for the 593rd time. It was only 24 hours after his last appearance on the same charges: being drunk and disorderly. Linstrom found his way into the Guinness Book of Records on May 16, 1971, by making his 500th appearance before a magistrate.

The judge let him go on Tuesday: "If it was winter," he said, "you know where you would go, but it's holiday time and it's summer. Enjoy the summer while you can."

Entertainers Sonny and Cher Reno turned up for a divorce hearing in Santa Monica, Calif. Monday—they kissed (for photographers) but didn't make up. Their court appearance was to decide who should live in their million-dollar Beverly Hills home until it's sold. Sonny, 34, is living in it—but Cher, 28, wants him to get out and to move in herself. The judge said he would decide the house issue later.

Stars from the French food world were in New York Tuesday night to help Paris caterer Gaston Lenotre launch his new undertaking, Chateau France—a pastry shop with a small restaurant. Among the restaurateurs who went over for the event: Paul Bocuse (whose restaurant is near Lyons at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or); Michel Gouret (Le Pot au Feu, in the Paris suburb of registration), on the hand, says that Mrs. real lives in Silver Spring and the law defines a permanent resident of Skowhegan more than 35 years.

"I don't want to die," motorcycle stuntman Evel Knievel says. "but I'm not afraid anything." And to prove bought his own Idaho when the U.S. government didn't. He plans to jump across the 5,000 wide Snake River Canyon September. Knievel says I'll spend several weeks in with NASA to get his body to the force he will be withstand when his skin goes from zero to 400 mill hour in a matter of seconds plane to be fitted with a chute in case something wrong in case something

SAMUEL JUST

Record Coin Sale

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—A record \$200,000 has been paid for a single coin sold at auction here, auctioneer Benjamin Stack said yesterday. The coin was a 1907 ultra-high-relief U.S. double eagle, a \$20 gold piece of which only 16 specimens were made. It is about the size of a silver dollar. Mr. Stack said the last one to be offered at auction went for \$2,300 in 1944. The previous record price for a single coin was \$150,000 for an 1847 silver dollar, paid last fall by Reed Hawe, a Texas collector. Mr. Stack said.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

SPAIN FRENCH FAIR AT CAFÉ 169 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, 75012 Paris. Tel. 307-93-51.

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